TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre-Laws Tennis. American Institute - Exhibition Bljon Opera House-Bresus, Booth's Theatre-Pallilla. Daly's Theatre—Our First Pamilies. Grand Opera House—Tony Paster's Troups Maverly's Thentre-Carmen. Maverly's 5th Avenue Thentre-An Ameris Moster & Bial's Concert Hall-Concert. Madison Square Theatre-Hazel Kirks Retropolit on Concert Hall, Broadway, 7th av. one dist a Nible's Garden-Around the World in Righty Day Theatre Comique—Mailigin Guard Picule. Union Square Theatre—Duccin Crankett. Windsor Theatre—St Storum.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

A Clear Statement from Judge Black.

The Republican newspapers have made much of some of Judge Black's casual remarks concerning GARFIELD. We commend to their patient digestion the statement from him which we publish this He says, without the least morning. reserve, that GARFIELD plainly told him he had agreed with OAKES AMES to take the stock, and that he had received the dividends upon it. If GARFIELD told him the truth, his testimony before the POLAND Committee was rank perjury from the first word to the last; and inasmuch as his friends have produced Judge BLACK's letter to Mr. BLAINE, and chosen to stake their case upon his evidence, this deliverance must be regarded as conclusive.

And since the Republicans were in such haste to bring forward the BLAINE letter to vindicate their candidate from the charge of conscious bribe taking, at the expense of his conviction for perjury, we suggest that they now produce the whole of Judge BLACK's correspondence in their possession, and especially the letter to GARFIELD himself to which the Judge alludes in his answers to our questions. That letter would probably throw a flood of light upon the subject, and, in view of subsequent events, upon the character of the man to whom it was addressed. Gen. GARFIELD has that letter. It was doubtless filed away in the same packet from which the recently published and much paraded letter to BLAINE was taken. Let him produce it!

The Criminal and the Witness.

On the only two public occasions when Mr. GARFIELD has attempted to defend his corruption in the Credit Mobilier jobbery, he cited Judge BLACK as a witness, who stood to him in the double relation of personal friend and confidential adviser.

Just before the POLAND investigation, Judge BLACK wrote a letter to Mr. BLAINE, then Speaker of the House, In which he defended GARPIELD'S share In the bribery on the plea of his ignorance. That certificate was paraded In the pamphlet which GARFIELD issued in May, 1873, after death had closed the lips of OAKES AMES; and it was used again in a speech to his constituents at Warren in September, 1874. It should be remembered that Judge BLACK rested the defence solely on Garrield's "profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. AMES was proposing to sell." case against him lacks the scienter which alone constitutes guilt." He did not write a word which confirmed GARFIELD'S sworn statement before the committee denying having ever owned any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or having received any dividend therefrom.

Judge Black took Garrield's word as the basis of his confidence, and in so doing he was betrayed and deceived by that Christian statesman, for it has been shown from the records of the House that GARFIELD and the other jobbers knew exactly what they were about when they pocketed the bribes We have already shown, both from Judge BLACK'S letter to Speaker BLAINE and from his letter to the great Democratic meeting of Thursday evening last, that there is flat and positive contradiction on the most material point of the case, between the criminal and the witness he himself has called into court to sustain him; and the same fact is made more distinctly evident by the letter from Judge BLACK to THE SUN, which we publish in another part of this paper.

But now the question arises, Why did Judge BLACK believe that GARFIELD was ignoran of the connection of the Credit Mobiller with the Union Pacific Railroad when he took the stock and dividends? He believed It on GARFIELD'S word. GARFIELD told him so; but when he made that statement, GAR FIELD told a lie to deceive his friend and adviser. If Judge BLACK had read and remembered the previous proceedings of the House of Representatives on the subject, he could never have thought that GARFIELD was "guiltless of any dishonest meaning about the whole business."

On the 12th of December, 1867, at the very time AMES began to distribute the stock, ELIHU B. WASHBURNE offered a resolution in the House to reduce the rate of freight and passengers on the Pacific roads. It was stifled in committee for more than a month, and then renewed by Mr. WINDOM. On that pecasion. GARFIELD moved to refer it to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in order, evidently, to strangle the movement. When the subject came up again Mr. C. C. WASHBURN exposed the whole operation of the Credit Mobilier, and showed how the swindle was to be consummated, just as it is now known. Others denounced it as a Ring within a Ring, to appropriate the subsidies.

GARFIELD was present during these discussions, which extended over three months, and he voted on the propositions. Everybody knew then that the directors of the Union Pacific were contracting with themselves to build the road, and that the franchise of the old Credit Mobilier corporation had been purchased for that purpose. To suppose GARFIELD ignorant of a knowledge which was common at the time in the House and elsewhere, and that, too, when the whole business had been clearly exposed in several debates, wherein he had taken part and voted, is to insult public intelligence. Moreover, Oakes Ames wrote a remarkable letter to H. S. McComb, dated at Washington, Jan. 30, 1868, after Wash-BURNE's resolution had been revived in the

House by Mr. WINDOM: "I don't fear any investigation here. He had then brought the leaders of the House, and had had negotia thins with the Speaker. You do not understand by your letter what I have done and an to do with my sales of stock. You must remember that it was nearly all placed At you saw on the list in New York, and there was bet 6 or a.m. for me to place. I could not give all the world what they might want out of that. You would not want not to offer less than 1,000 to any one. I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think. 'In view of Washausun's move here, I go in for making our bond dividend in full."

That letter tells the story of the bribery, and it explains how Washburne's resolution | and to the party "as at present constituted

was first emasculated by the Railroad Committee of the House, and then sent to the Republican Senate to be buried without funeral honors. GARFIELD not only perjured himself before the committee, but he deliberately lied to Judge BLACK, and betraved that astute lawyer into gross error as to his motives by an infamous deception of his own confidential adviser and friend. And this is the sort of candidate the Republicans have put up for President!

Judge Black says he was "surprised by the proofs recently brought forward of his [GARFIELD's] active assistance in the great crime" of stealing the Presidency. If he will turn to the Congressional Globe of 1867-68, he will be still more surprised to see that the whole Credit Mobilier matter was discussed that winter; that Washburne's resolution was offered because the villainy was understood; and that GARFIELD was present in the House, and stands recorded on every proposition!

The Texan Fever.

So far this year the South has been exempt from the ravages of yellow fever, and we have every reason to hope and to expect that when the frost appears it will find few of its germs to kill. By the beginning of November all danger from the disease will be over, especially if the autumn justifies the predictions concerning its temperature. and is distinguished by the early coming of cold weather.

New Orleans has been able to present a bill of health for the warm season which would do credit to carefully regulated cities at the North. Memphis has just celebrated with loud rejoicing its passage through the summer without encountering the fearful epidemic which worked so great disaster during 1878 and 1879, causing in the two years the death of nearly 6,000 of its inhabitants. With the exception of that comparatively mild and seldom very fatal rheumatic disease, known as dengue, which has been epidemic in Charleston, and has shown itself elsewhere in the South, the Southern region has enjoyed an exceptionally healthy warm season, so far as man-

kind is concerned. But there is a disease which comes from the country to the south of the thirtyseventh degree of north latitude during the summer months, and affects not men, but cattle, and upon its steady progress we have reason always to look with alarm. It is known as the Spanish or Texan fever, and is due to a living poison which rapidly multiplies itself in the beast.

We are now in the season when cases of this exceedingly fatal epizoötic disease are developed among the cattle brought hither from the West and South. Its appearance in cattle shipped to Europe probably afforded the occasion for the restrictions on the trade which provoked so much criticism of the English Privy Council. Even after cattle have been carefully examined by a veterinary physician before their embarkation, this Texan fever will sometimes appear among them on shipboard during August and September.

It is an epizoötic about which compara tively little has been known, and yet it is one which has been making pretty steady progress since it was first noticed in 1814 by medical lecturer in Philadelphia. The disease, we know, is favored by hot, dry weather, and is arrested by cold, disappearing with the first frost in districts where it is not native; but when it has once established itself in a region, it will exist continually without regard to frost, as experience is now proving. Its range has extended northward, so that whereas, sixty years ago, Virginia set up a quarantine against South Carolina cattle on account of the fever, the district infected now includes a part of Virginia itself, and it is not possible to say what will be the result of allowing it to invade new regions year after year. The study of the disease, indeed, leads to the fear that its living poison may in time become inured to the cold, and increase its latitude northward steadily until the whole

country is affected. Dr. D. E. Salmon, who has prepared a report on this Spanish or Texan fever, from which the facts we have related were obtained, places the area of the district infected at 550,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by a line commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel in Virginia, runs southwest to the Blue Ridge at the State line, continues along this chain across North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to about latitude 34° 30', and follows that parallel west to the Rocky Mountains. The district extends southward from this line to

the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Though noticed so long ago as 1814, the fever attracted comparatively little attention until 1852, when it was introduced into the West through the driving north of cattle from Texas. A few years later it swept over Kansas and Iowa, and in 1861 the fatal ity from it was so great in the West that stringent laws were passed in several West ern States to regulate the movement of Texan cattle. In 1868, when thousands of these cattle were put out to pasture in Illinois for a few weeks before being sent to market, the native cattle took the disease, and were almost completely destroyed by it in the southern counties.

This brief history of what the Texan fever has done in the past, suggests what we have to fear from it hereafter, and shows how important is Dr. Salmon's recommen dation that the subject should be further investigated, and the means of curing or exterminating the disease sought for uneasingly. There is no form of fever to which cattle are subject that gives so little outward sign of its presence as this. It may be latent in the system, and become virulent by the artificial raising of the temperature, by stampeding, or by a long stay on shipboard. It is not, except rarely transmitted by the cattle of the region from which it comes one to another, but is given to all others. Grazing or travelling over the same ground passed by Texan cattle is enough for the communication of the disease.

What Does It Mean? Mr. CONKLING's speech in this city seemed to have but one purpose, and that purpose was the humiliation of the candidate of his party and the incidental rebuke of the management which the candidate had instituted. The GARFIELD committees were com-

pletely ignored. Gen. GRANT's letter, which, after the Senator's speech, was the feature of the evening, and furnished most of his topics, was addressed to Gen. ARTHUR, the darling of the Custom House machine and the victim of HAYES and SHERMAN.

There was in the speech but one cursory and slighting allusion to GARFIELD, which conveyed no endorsement of his personal character; but there was a most victous and effectual thrust at his friend and prototype,

The Senator, while he almost ignored GARFIELD, or worse, treated Gen. Grant throughout as the great leader of the party and the impersonation of all the ideas worth contending for. To emphasize this the more, and to make the insult to GARPIELD

and controlled" the more marked, the old Chicago banner was brought in and hung by the speaker's side, with this inscription staring on its folds: "Chicago, 306. The Old Guard, 1880." Mr. CONKLING has apparently, in the exercise of his fine imagination, turned the hands of time on to 1884, and does all things precisely as if he were engaged in the third-term canvass, which he hopes to see when HAYES and GARFIELD and all these putty men from Ohio are laid away to sleep in a common political grave. Gen. GARFIELD had only recently declared with great sofemnity, in a speech in Congress, that the political party which attempted to rekindle sectional animosities now happily laid, deserved defeat, and would certainly receive a full measure of justice from the American people. But Mr. CONK-LING stepped on the platform flaunting the bloody shirt, and appealing only to that sectional feeling which Gen. GARFIELD says is fortunately dead, and will respond no more to the shout of the ranting partisan. Does Mr. CONKLING really want Gen. GAR-FIELD defeated? What else does his eccentric interruption of the campaign imply He and his kind forced the Credit Mobilier

FIELD held only a few weeks ago, success was possible. The burden of Mr. CONKLING's speech was the solid South. Gen. GARFIELD, on the other hand, was the personal agent of HAYES in the secret negotiations of 1876-7 for the completion of the fraudulent count, which made the South solid, by turning over to the Democrats the Republican Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina. Did Mr. CONKLING intend his speech to help the obnoxious candidate, or did he intend it to be a general assault on the Ohio crowd and all their works? If he is not engaged in running GRANT for 1884, and hamstringing Garrield for 1880, he is certainly not the astute politician he is commonly supposed to be.

candidate to travel all the way to New York

in order to formally surrender the conserva-

tive policy upon which alone, as Gen. GAR-

A Taunton clergyman said: "No newspaper which takes truth for a standard can make a pecuniary success." It would be a fair retort to say that any newspaper which made statements as recklessly as some clergymen do would be ruined without recourse. This Taunton divine may be surprised to learn a fact well understood in every honorable newspaper office, namely, that more money is often spent in investigating rumors which prove baseless, and therefore yield nothing for publication, than for the news which the public sees in print.

Three religious conventions are attracting attention-the Unitarian Conference just ended at Saratoga; the Pan-Presbyterian Council still in session at Philadelphia; the Triennial General Episcopal Convention to be held next week at New York. Out of which one will anything of real value come to meet the practical wants of the age or woes of the world?

"There was," said a distinguished Republican General, "a Presidency in Gettysburg. and the Democrats had the sense to see it. This seems, at all events, to be the view of the soldiers who fought there; and-under the lead of Sickles and Butterrield the Republicans, not to mention the host of Democrats who were there-they are going for HANCOCK about as Maine went for Gov. KENT.

The utilitarian spirit of modern times, which does not scruple to sacrifice landscape to convenience and romance to comfort, has already put steam railroads up several mountains, like Mount Vesuvius and Mount Washngton, and now is about to invade the precinets of the Catskills. At present, however, its energies are directed to making a connection between the river and the foot of the mounlong, starting at the city of Catskill, and going by the easiest upward grade, probably in the neighborhood of Leeds, and thence to the tollgate on the Catskill Mountain turnpike road, and terminating at or near Palenville, which is at the entrance of the Kasterskill Clove. If the march of improvement goes so far and no further in that direction all will be well; but with further ambitious strides, lovers of the mountains who have been wont to climb them, or to ascend in wagons or stages, would find some of the charm gone at hearing the shrick of the steam locomotive, or even seeing a stationary engine at work in the valley where RIP VAN WINKLE slept.

The Republican campaign in Indiana is to be made remarkable by the participation of two sensational infidel orators: Bon Ingensoll, the infidel of religion, and HENRY WARD BEECHER the infidel of matrimony.

The prospect of a great strike of the spinners in all the mills of Fall River, in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages does not look exactly like the millennium of in dustrial prosperity about which we have been lately hearing from the stump.

The National Executive Committee of the Grand Council of the American Alliance are good enough to send us a copy of a brand new 'Address to the American Voters of the Union.' It appears from this manifesto that its authors are much troubled in mind by the multiplica tion of political clubs whose very names indicate that they are "composed exclusively of foreign-born citizens;" also by the Chinese immigration of recent years. Their idea of the matter is that only native-born citizens should be pernitted to hold office, vote, or preëmpt home steads out West; though, if we understand them, they are willing to make an exception in favor of such foreign-born persons as have served creditably in the army or navy, and can prove it. The committee are of opinion that it is high time for "native Americans" to "arise awake, shake off the dew drops that glitter or their garments, and again march forth to battle and a certain victory."

An attempt to revive Know-Nothingism in 1880 is fairly grotesque in its folly. Where is

the Fool-Killer?

Italy is preparing for a convention o scientific interest and importance—the Third International Geographical Congress, to be held in Venice next year. The Second Congress, which was held at Paris in 1875, inrusted to the Geographical Society of that city the care of providing for the next meeting The result was a proposal to the Italian Geo graphical Society, whose headquarters are at me, to hold the Third Congress, accompanied by a Geographical Exposition, under its auspices, at Venice, in September, 1881. In order to continue the memorable successes of the First Congress at Antwerp, in 1871, and the second at Paris in 1875, the managers of the Third Congress bespeak an early and general attention to their own undertaking. There is abundant reason for supposing that success vill crown their efforts, for great advances have been made in geographical science during the last five years, not alone in explorations of unknown and little known lands, but in mathematical geography, which includes exact opography; in hydrography, which includes the geography of the oceans and the rivers. and embraces the deep sea soundings; in physical geography, which covers meteorology geology, botany, zoölogy; in historie geography, which takes in ethnology and also the progress of the study of geography; and in conomic geography, which embraces commer cial facts and statistics. All of these goographical groups the Congress expressly provides

Mr. DANA of THE SUN denies that he is en-How? When? Wherefore? Alas! Alas!

GARFIELD'S PERJURY-A CLEAR STATE-MENT FROM JUDGE BLACK

Replies to Certain Interrogatories Sub-mitted to Him by The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Mir . Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I rill set down their substance and give my reply to each one in the order you put them:

1. Did I mean to my letter to Mr. Hame that Gen-cknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oak Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concessed, nor tried to conceal, that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

II. Did he derkere to me that he sended go before the Poland boundities and testify truly that he had taken the stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland Committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered. III. Dit I adelse and urge him to tell the truth?

No; certainly not. Such advice and urgency rould have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his

You seem to think that I was his counsel. I was not; but, as his friend and a believer in his perfect innocence, I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of this unfortumnte business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers, and before the committee was appointed. I besought him to make no statement for the public eye which might be inconsistent with what he said to me. Lest he might lorget it, or miss the important points of it, I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully He did not reply, and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction. Simultaneously, the other members of Congress who were implicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the pubic that they never had taken or owned any of the stock, or received any dividends upon it. V. Why, according to my understanding of the first, did Gar-ield adopt a defence so contrary to that he had agreed on?

I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defence was, doubtless, the ecessity he felt himself under of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental falsehood. I am, with great respect, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK.

WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Mr. Burdon's Offer to Furnish a Supply, and Chief Engineer Van Buren's Reply.

On account of the alleged searcity of water in Brooklyn, and the necessity for immediate measures to increase the supply, William Burdon, President of the New York Hydraulic and Drainage Company, has offered to construct, in connection with Watts's Pond, a portion of a canal and a building provided with necessary machinery, and to furnish two milion gallons of water within twenty days from the date of the contrrct, for \$45,000; \$15,000 to be paid when he is ready to furnish 2,000,000 gallons a day; \$15,000 when he is ready to furnish 5,000,000 gallons a day, and \$10,000 six nonths later, when the work is fully tested, We propose," says Mr. Burdon, "to solve the water question for all time, and prove that we

water question for all time, and prove that we have not only water enough for the city of Brooklyn for fifty or one hundred years to come, but could spare 100,000,000 galions per day to New York, and at one-half the cost she could get it from elsewhere. We guarantee the quantity, want no money until you get the water, and will give the city any security that may be required."

This offer aroused much interest in Brooklyn yesterday, and prompted Chief Engineer Van Buren of the City Works Department to explain why he had called for \$100,000 to get the same supply that Mr. Burdon offers to furnish for \$45,000. Mr. Van Buren criticises Mr. Burdon's offer, defends his own system of sinking wells, and says: "If Mr. Burdon can obtain 5,000,000 gallons a day by his plan. I have no hesitation in saying that I will get over 10,000.000 gallons daily from the works I recommend."

The Common Council will hold a special meeting upon the subject of the water supply to-day.

SENATOR CONKLING CORRECTED.

SENATOR CONKLING CORRECTED.

Senator Conkling, in his recent great speech in New York took occasion to belittle river transportation, especially in the West and Southwest. Mr. Conkling has evidently only a vague idea of the use of the Ohio and Missisriver transportation, especially in the West and Southwest. Mr. Conkling has evidently only a vague idea of the use of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—that they are good to wash in and fish in, and possibly good to drink if one can't get champagne, but as highways of trade they are only worthy of his contempt. When he comes to Cincinnati, as he is announced to do shortly, some well-posted river man or shipper ought to give him a lesson in Western river commerce. He might form a different idea of the magnitude and importance of the interests he treats so lightly. Tell him of the two or three millions of bales of cotton that every year seek a market or factory over the Mississippi. Tell him of the many millions of tons of coal, of iron, lumber, and ladustrial and agricultural products that throb through the great arteries, and carry abounding life to the growing populations of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Tell him of the tremendous floods of grain that are poured along these channels of cheap transportation. It might have a wholesome effect on his estimate of the West and her resources. Why, only last week a little towboat—but one of many similarly engaged, and growing in numbers—went into New Orioans with a tow of 207,000 bushels of grain, or about 5.175 tons. How many cars would it take to move the cargo of that little boat? In round numbers, 518 cars and twenty-six locomotives! Arrangements are now being made for a line in which the tow of seah boat will carry 9,000 tons on low water! It would take 900 cars and forty-five locomotives to move the cargo of one boat! The towboat J. R. Williams took down the river a tow of about 600,000 bushels of coil—over 40,000,000 of pounds, or 20,000 tons. It would have taken about 2,000 cars and 100 locomotives to move the tax argo! Steamboats with loads of ectton ranging from 1,000 to 8,000 boles, and a proportionate amount of cotton seed and oil cake, fairly swarm in the lower dississippi and the treatment of the corn. tructure built up by river transportation.

Confederate Officers Appointed to Office.

Those Republicans who are fearful of the influence of Confederate Brigadiers with the Democratic party would do well to ponder the following list of prominent Confederates who have been appointed to ucrative offices by Republicans:

Confederate Brigadier-General Ames T. Akerman of corria, appointed Attorney General of the United States Georgia, appointed attorney General of the United States by Freedicht Gent.
Confiderate Brigatter General David M. Key, appointed Fusimaster-General by Hayer.
Confiderate General James Longstreet, appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Origans by Grant and Minister to Turkey by Hayer. Confederate General James L. Drr, appointed Consultables and Considerate General John S. Mosby, appointed Consultable Hong Kong by Hayes.

Confederate Robert W. Hughes, appointed Judge of the Eastern District United Status Court of Virginia.

Confederate Colonel Northup of South Carpillas, appointed United States District Attorney.

Confederate Colonel G. W. Henderson, appointed United States Revenus Collector of Mississippi. crate General James L. Orr, appointed Minister Confederate Colonel O. W. Henderson, appointed United ates Revenus Collector of Mississippi. Confederate Colonel Whatton, appointed United States arabat in Logistana.

Onbiltree. appointed tarshal in Louidana.
Confederate Colonel Thomas Oublitree, appointed mitted States Marchal of Yeasa, by Grant.
Confederate Colonel William II. Hough, appointed a listric Julige in Louisania.
Confederate General P. O. Hebert, appointed a Leves omnissioner by Grant.
Confederate Colonel Humphreys of Alabams, appointed intrict Julige. District Junge.
Confederate Major Morphis, of Confederate General
Stephen D. Lee's staff, appointed United States Marshal
for the Northern District of Mississippi.
Confederate Captain G. W. Hunt, formerly sid to Confederate General Hardes, appointed United States Mardederate General Hardes, appointed United States Marshal for the Nouthern District of Mississippi.
Confederate Thomas Walton, sid to Confederate Gentories.

Comparative Cost of Liberty and Garfield. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The Reublican room at the corner of Broadway and Thirty ourth street displays a transparency entitled, " From he Towpath to the White House." This picture would be less ridiculous and more realistic if the canal repre ented Salt River, which runs in the opposite direction to the flaming motto, " Eternal vigilance is the price of iberty," should be added, " And the price of Garffeld is

Mancock's One Fault. From the Buffalo Couries

An old fellow by the name of Fraly, who lives in Heiens, Ark., and who has been a his-long Republi-can, and belones to the Grand Army of the Republic, is an ardent admirer of Hancock, under whom he served through the war. He said the other day that he could not find it in his heart to vote against him, but that he had one fault—his does not always speak the truth. " He ushed to the head of our regiment at Chancellorsville. said the old man, " and urged us forward, saying, " Come on, boys, don't be afraid. There's no danger.' But I'il piedge you my word, contiomen, we lest thirty men out

of my own company in that single charge."

A GREAT APPLE JACK CROP. More than 75,000 Gallons the Probable Yield

this Year in Orange County.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 27 .- This is apple jack year in Orange County. The apple crop is large every other year. This year the fruit is unusually plenty. Apple jack was first discovered, it is said, in New Jersey, and Sussex County was the great distilling place of that beverage. But Orange County, N. Y., long ago took the palm away from Sussex in the matter of making apple jack, and now turns out more of the liquor than any county in the United States. The stills of Orange County will this year yield not less than 75,000 gallons of apple jack. The farmers are gathering their apple crops to-gether already, and the distillers have com-

gether already, and the distillers have commenced operations.

The bulk of the apple whisker made in Orange County is required to supply the local demand. The farmer takes his pay for his apples at the still in the tempered juice of the fruit. He stores his cellar with apple jack with the same care that he stows away potatoes and cabbare for family use. The Orange County farmer who has not a 'vial' of the native tipple to produce when visitors call, is considered as lacking in hospitality. Stored away in the cellars of the rural districts are casks of apple jack from which ago has removed the Damascene edge, and given it the golden glow and oleaginous tody that mark it as the perfect tipple to the taste of the ironclad thiers of the country's soil.

tipple to the taste of the irondad tillers of the country's soil.

Now and then apple whiskey of this character will be offered for sale through the closing up of some estate. Public sales, including the cellars of well-known connoisseurs in the product of the county's stills, will draw more representative people as prospective buyers than the sale of any other property that may be advertised, excepting, perhaps, a stable of Hambletonian coits. Whiskey of the class named commands from \$7 to \$10 arallon under the hammer. This is not the kind the bartender will set out at any of the hosteries of the county. If a man asks for whiskey at an Orange County bar, the bartender sets out apple jack. They drink little else in the community.

FAST DOATS ON THE HUDSON, The Mary Powell to be Rebuilt and Expected to Beat the Albany.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 26 .- The steamer Mary Powell is to be almost entirely rebuilt the coming winter by Ward, Stanton & Co. of this city. Capt, Anderson of the Powell declares that if by building a new vessel he thought he could beat the Powell's speed, he would have a new one built; but he does not see how he can build anything faster than the Powell, and he therefore intends to rebuild her. She will be hauled out here on the 1st of November, and will remain on land during the winter. She is to have an on iand during the winter. She is to have an entirely new frame of butternut, and her hog-frame is to be altered, and other work done to the hull which will make her lighter and stronger, and with a new set of steel boilers, which will be put in the coming spring at Bondout, and which are to be of greater power than the present ones, her speed is expected to be increased. The strife between steamboat owners on the Hudson to get fast boats led to the building of the elegant steamer Albany. The question of her superior speed, however, is an open one, as she has not, so far, accomplished anything in the way of speed which has not been on record for years. It is said, however, that when the last trips of the day-line boats are being made this year a test of her speed will be made, and that the old tars of the Hudson who pin their faith on the peerless Alida, the fleet Thos. Poweil, the fast Vibbard, the swift Mary Powell, and others, will have the barnacles removed from their eyes and be compelled to acknowledge that the remarkable record of the past will be totally eclipsed by the new boat, however fast she may go. entirely new frame of butternut, and her hog-

THE CORWIN'S ARCTIC CRUISE,

No Tidings of the Missing Whalers-Tho Ships Given Up as Lost. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Capt. C. M. Hooper

of the United States marine steamer Corwin says in his official report dated at St. Michaels, Norton Sound, July 10: "We arrived at this port on the 7th inst., after

short cruise in the Arctic Ocean. We sailed from here on June 23, and on account of large quantities of ice in the sound to the northward worked out through the southward and crossed over Behring Sea along the north side of St. Lawrence Island, touching at several places on the island to inquire into the condition of the natives, and at Plover Bay, Asia, where we took ing to the Russian Government. From there we proceeded north, touching at small places on our way, and entered the Arctic Ocean on on our way, and entered the Arctic Ocean on June 28. We have communicated with the natives on the east and west sides of Behring Strait and as far north as Point Hope on the American side, and Cape Serdze Kaman on the Asiatic side. We have also communicated with most of the whalers now in the Arctic, but can get no tidings of the missing ships; the whalers, without an exception, give as their opinion that nothing will ever be heard of them. We have followed the leep pack around from Cape Serdze Kaman. ception, give as their opinion that nothing will ever be heard of them. We have followed the ice pack around from Cape Serdze Kaman, across the Arctic to Point Hope, and down to Cape Prince of Wales, getting as far north as 69°. The past winter, although very severe south of the straits, appears to have been comparatively mild within the Arctic circle. The whalers all pronounce the ice as unusually light, After following the ice pack around and finding it impossible to get further north or approach the land near enough to flind a harbor, we returned to this place on the 7th for the purpose of filling up with coal, cleaning boiler, &c. This work has been completed, and we sail at meridian for the Arctic by the way of places on the north side of the sound, which we could not assist before on account of the ice. Kotzebue Sound was full of ice when we came out, but I hope to find it clear on our return. As soon as we can get in there I shall detail an officer with an armed boat's crew to keep a lookout for whiskey traders, and go north again as far as Heraid Island to continue the search for the whalers. I hope to reach Wrangel Land by the middle of August or 1st of September. We were within 140 miles of it on our recent cruise. The Corwin works entirely satisfactorily in every way, and all hands are in good health and spirits, and everything on board harmonious. Judging from subsequent reports received from vessels cruising in the Arctic regions regarding the movements of the Corwin, it is believed by Treasury officials that she is now in the neighborhood of Heraid Island or Wrangel Land; and it is thought she will soon be out of the ice if she comes out this fail.

A Versattle Politician

From the Hour. Long after John Kelly had become established as a prosperous business man, he pursued his studies learning to speak and read French and German with tolerable case. He also went through a regular course of reading in law, and made political economy a study. At the same time he was an ardent lover of manly sports and became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department where his strength and his natural influence over men gave him a prominent position. Nor was he averse to lighter amusements. From his youth he had felt a passion for the stage, and he was mainly instrumental in organizing an amateur dramatic association, which had its headquarters in a half at the corner of Elm and Canal streets, and from which graduated some professional actors who subsequently became ismous on the New York stage. Joseph Godwin, Charles Piace, and other well-known citizens were among the company, and pretentious pieces, including Shakespeare's now neglected tragedics, were performed by the ambifious amateurs. Many of Comptroller Kelly's present friends will be surprised to learn that he once, in the character of Machen. stordily challenged Mache to "lay on"; that, as the sable-clad Hamlet he was accustomed to win appliause us he expressed the wish that his "too, too solid fiesh would melt"; and that his passionate outbursts as the ealous Moor in "Othello" were wont to bring down the house. Equally astomshed will they be to hear the versatility of his genius, he was as much a favorite in Toolies and others of Burton's accentric comedy parts as in the higher walk of tragedy. Among his other oursuits as a voung man, John Kelly did not neglect the He was Pirst Lieutenant of the Emmet Guards under Capt. James McGrath, upon whose death he suc ceeded to the Captaincy, which he held until the

A Liberal Contribution. From the New York Times.

Mr. Tilden has personally contributed the and some sum of \$25,000 toward the Democratic can paign fund, and along the line of the Eris Canal, among some of his old henchmen, he has given small sums for local campaign purposes. In one town he has fully uni formed and equipped a Hancock legion,

Thirty Thousand Tons of Newspapers and Periodicals in the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-During the last fiscal year 30 col tune of accoul-class matter (newspapers and periodicals) were transported in the mails, an increase of 5,078 tuns over 1878. The amount of postage collected on the same was \$1,226,452.58, an increase over 1870 o on the same was \$1,220,002.56, an increase over 1870 of \$122,207.91. At the New York Under the weight of such mail matter was \$6,631 tons, and the amount of norstage collected on the same was \$84,0231. Chicago comes next, with 2,38% ons and \$11,5,515 collected; Richard Land, 1,385 tons and \$25,3302 collected; Richard Phila, 1,385 tons and \$25,3302 collected; St. Louis, 1,348 tons and \$55,340 collected; Marchard Layoftons and \$51,875 collected; Marchard Layoftons and \$51,875 collected; Augusta, Ma., 1,188 tons and \$44,33% collected; San Francisco, 500 tons and \$53,875 collected; Louisville, Sal francisco, 500 tons and \$50,370 collected. Baltimore, 200 tons and \$11,850 collected.

THE COLORED FOTERS OF THE SOUTH.

Why They are Leaving the Republican Party -A March Political Education.

Why They are Leaving the Republican Party

—A March Political Education.

Montgoment, Ala., Sept. 20, 1880.

Dran Siri: I am a colored man, and for four long years I have been the editor and published in this city, and devoted to the moral, material, and political advancement of the colored race of the country. It occurred to me that it would be fit and proper for me to address you this letter, in order that you might be fully prepared to disabuse the minds of the people of the North concerning the true condition of affairs here in Alabama. The Republican partisan press is now toeming with abuse against the people of the South—alleging that colored men are 'bull-dozed,' their votes not fairly counted, and their rights and privileges openly denied. Such sir, is not the fact. Colored men are disgusted with Republicanism for the following good and substantial reasons, and hence are voting with the Democratic party:

1. When the right to vote was first conferred upon colored men, they were necessarily ignorant and easily duped and imposed upon by that horde of office-hunters who came South immediately after the war. They were took that freedom which had just been given them; that their right of suffrage, the right to sit on juries, the right of free thought and free speech, the right to make contracts for themselves and work for whom and upon such terms as they saw proper, would be taken away, and they would immediately be put back into that slavery from which they had just escaped, whenever the white men of the South regained power. On the other hand, these adventurers promised to protect all these rights which seemed so dear to the nearo and further even alleged that their continued adherence to Republicans would be rewarded by dividing among them the lands of their former masters. The negro gradually gained knowledge, became more enlightened, and began to think for himself. Year after year passed and he, was firm and faithful, but his fidelity was unrewarded. The land was not divided; the adventurers filied all

these men come to nothing and remain unfaililled. They became disgusted and left the party.

2. The colored people were induced by these same men to deposit their hard-earned savings in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This they did until millions of dollars, the fruit of negro toil and negro industry, were accumulated in that institution. The money is gone, the bank is ruined, and the colored people are left to wonder what has become of their money.

3. The colored men saw the white men who controlled their votes and filled the offices grow westity, and one by one return to their Northern homes. They demanded representation in the offices, and were answered with fair promises or the sending of one or two of their number to the State Legislature. In a community where they polled 4,000 votes there would be one negro holding the meanest office in the county. The white Republicans became sick, and then either left the State or quit politics and described their friends. This demonstrated clearly enough that the negro was courted solely for his vote, and not from any interest in his weifare.

4. In 1874 the Democrats came into power.

clearly enough that the negro was courted solely for his vote, and not from any interest in his welfare.

4. In 1874 the Democrats came into power. The negro was frightened out of his boots, and expected every right that he had to be taken from him. For six years the Government has been in Democratic hands, and the negro still casts his vote unmolested: he still sits in the jury box; he still exercises every political right that he ever had, and without interference or hindrance; his children have good schools to attend free; he still makes his contracts, and is master of himself.

5. Under Republican rule the negro saw the State and county overwheimed with debts, honestly and dishonestly contracted; taxes so high as to impoverish the country, dishonesty and corruption in high places, warrants upon the treasury of State and county selling for one-half of their fare value, jury certificates worth absolutely nothing, and all things in a most miscrable condition. Since Democrats have been in power the public debts have been greatly reduced, the taxes stoadly decreasing year by year. State and county warrants paid dollar for dollar, prespectly in every branch of business, and honesty and filelity in the execution of public trusts.

6. Under Republican rule vast sums were an-

for dollar, prosperity in every branch of business, and honesty and fidelity in the execution of public trusts.

6. Under Republican rule vast sums were annually appropriated for the public schools, but the schools were only opened for two or three months in the year, and then presided over by teachers utterly incapable of imparting instruction. Under Democratic salministration they have seen the taxation for this purpose reduced, but schools for colored as well as white children are open during six or eight months in the year, and competenticachers are employed under whom the sons and daughters of colored men are receiving an education.

7. Under Republican rule the colored men saw crime unpunished and rampant all over the State-murder, larceny, riots-all crimes were every-day occurrences in our midet. Now they see crime, when committed detected and punished stringent laws made for the protection of the lite and property of all men alike, prompt redress of all grievances by the courts, and crime diminished fifty per cent.

8. Formerly colored men saw the races arrayed against each other, bitter race prejudices existing—nothing but antagonism and strife! Now all our people live peaceably and quietly together. There is no strife, no contention, no bitterness, and all men are happy, prosperous, and contented!

9. Colored men, after calmiy and quietly re-

decontented:

9. Colored men, after calmly and quietly reewing the events of the last tenyears, have very
aturally asked themselves. "What have we
ained by our blind adhesion to the Republican
arty? We have held none of the offices, but,
n the contrary, men have induced us to place
lem in power, and have grown rich and left us
cour fats; we have received nothing at their

party? We have held none of the offices, but, on the contrary, men have induced us to place them in power, and have grown rich and left us to our fate; we have received nothing at their hands; we are dependent on the white men of our State for our bread, for our subelistence, for the schooling of our children, for all that we have; we go to them in trouble and distress, and are always treated kindly, they are all in all to us, and why should we oppose them in politics? They have taken from us not one of our rights. We have been more prosperous under their rule than ever before. We are better protected now under their must have the my than heretofore, and why should we hate them—work and vote against them and their interests? Reasoning in this way, and looking at this stern logic of events, the colored men of the South are voting by the hundreds with the white people, and are openly avowing themselves to be Democrats.

These powerful reasons, in my opinion, induced the colored men of our State to free themselves from the political bondage of the Republican party, and to vote for what they deem to be their best and truest interests. They see that they are protected in all their rights, civil and political. They receive to-day for the education of their children twenty times more money than they pay for taxes; they sit upon juries in all the courts of the State, and are paid for their services; they vote for whom they please without restraint or intimidation from the whites; they reat the land they cultivate from white men at low figures, and are not defrauded and cheated out of their earnings; they own more property to-day in Alabama than ever before, and are protected in its enjoyment. When they work they work for white men, and are paid well for their labor; when they are in trouble or distress their only friends are the white people, who assist them liberaily. Colored men have everything to gain by being Democrate, and nothing by being Republicans. What affects their white emplayers or landlords necessarily is

As many as sixty whales have been caught

within sight of the church spires of Provincetown this year, we are informed. We never knew before that

One Utility of Church Steeples.

Western Woolng. Last week Tuesday José (Gd) Herald.

Alvarado rode up to the house of a Mexican family and carried off two girls. Warrants charging the men with abducting were placed in the hands of Officer Mead, and he brought them to Fresno last Saturday. Alvarado compromised his difficulty by securing a house and marrying one of the girls. From the Sun Jose (Oat.) Herald.

When old Garfield is elected. In your mind, in your mind; We'll have spoils that we expected, In your mind, in your thind; Good fat jobs and contracts sure, Lake De Golyer and Mobilier, We can count on them, that's clear, In your mind, in your mind: For we'll count him in this year,

In your mind. Down in Maine we'll fix the figures. In your mind, in your mind; We are first class thimble rusers.

In your mind, in your mind; We need only give our sign, Which we call " 129 ! But of fraud we've no dengn. In your mind, in your mind; Old Zach didn't think it crime,

In his mind.

SUNBE,MA.

-A man named Becter has got into the secher sort of trouble at bron Rapids, Mich. -The French Exhittion palace of 1878

has been bought by the citief Bordeaux for \$260,000. It must be removed by the Datof May next.

Of the twelve Oxfor first class men in honors who entered the House, Commons last April, only one. Mr. Bryce, has made is mark as yet.

The fine weather in August worked a great improvement in the Free, wine crop, which is now expected to be up to the averge in most districts. -On Sept. 4 the thermoseter in England

reached the highest point this yer, 872°. Such tem persture is almost unprecedented thre in September. -The planist, Von Bülow, vho performed in this country in the senson of 1875-, has had a stroke of paralysis, and the newspapers of Hoover report that

-A California Justice, in a noment of anger, said that the lawyers in a cuse of trial before him were no better than horse thiove. Then he apologized, and fined himself \$10 for contemp of coort.

-Bengales authoresses re coming to the fore. Mrs. Surnamoyi Ghoshal ha written two novels and a melodrams. She is pronounced to be well read in English works of imagination, and a careful student of English and Sanscrit poets.

...The contrast between the speed and safety of her own journeys and the dangers which beset those of her subjects has aroused Queen Victoria's auxious consideration, and she has bought the matter under the notice of the authorities.

-The Emperor of Austria had a grand re-- The Emperor of Austria fig. a grand re-ception at Cracow. One thousand Polisa nobles in their splendid national costume met him at the station. At a grand ball in the evening twenty-lour couples belonging to the Polish aristocracy danced the national maxima. -Among elderly sportimen Sir Curtis

Lampson, the whilem Vermont he who was destined to become an English baronet, ranks high. He has lately killed in Scotland eight stars. It is also a conspicuous eattie funcior, and lately gave neaty \$5,000 for a cow.

—Elder Daniel Franklin, a Campbellite preacher, delivered a political armon the other day in favor of his brother Campbellite, sarfield, at Fairview, Ind. "If I had the power," he said, "which Christ had

Ind. "If I had the power," he sad, "which Christ had over His enemies, no Democrat would be here to vote at the next election. -The Duke of Cambridge, with the Duke of Connaught and Sir Garnet Wolseley on his staff, is in Berlin, staying at the royal caste to view the autumn namenves of the Prussian army. The future Emperor

of Austria, the Grand Duke Rusolph, is at the Alte Schloss, a near peighbor. -If any gentleman with a turn for writing and unable to find a publisher wishes to embark in hi-erature, he may have a monthly medium of communica-tion with the public all to himself at the low charge of

\$250, by purchasing the St. James's James, the copyright of which is advertised for sale at that sum. -No Parliamentary session for half a century has been so protracted as that which has just closed in England. All alike have been warded with persistent wrangling upon the strangest maters—the rights of the shoemakers of Northampton to elect an infidel, rents or no rents in Ireland, the value of rathit skins and par-

-At length the long history of the United States by Mr. George Rancroft is drawing toward com pletion. The author set to work upon this quanequam sa far back as 1825, and has, with little ratermission, been far back as 1825, and has, with little intermission, been laboring on it ever since. Mr. Banctoft has selected Sampson, Low & Son as his London publishers. The last volume of the book will, according to hterary journals be out at the end of the year.

-At the sale of a herd of a noble stock owner in England, the other day, two young bull calves of the purest bred short-horned family to be found in Britain, and with a pedigree back to the fifteenth generation, were sold to the owner of a Californian ranch for 800 guiness a piece. The owner had his costly pur-chases conveyed to town in a special wagon, and then had their lives insured at a high premium before starting them on their long westward journey.

-The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia s now in Lendon on an errand to take charge of the Livadia, which has been built on the Civde for the Emperor. The big house on a raft is by this time completed, and will shortly start for the Crimes, where she is to be moored as a kind of a floating garden and summer ho The crew consists of Russians, picked and trusted men, and numbers 187 persons, including officers. They will shortly go on board the vessel at Glasgow, and take orders on the voyage from the Grand Duke

-Most actors forget about as readily as they learn, and a few days will often suffice to destroy their perfect memory of a rôle. On a recent voyage from Europe, John McCullough and Rose Coghlan were aboard, and the passengers, on getting up an entertainment, put them down for a score form a star parts, and Coghian had not long before acted Lady Macheth, they were anable to recall the language with anything like accuracy, and, as there wasn't a copy of the play on the

steamer, the performance had to be omitted -English manufacturers and tradesmen were naturally largely represented by their weres at the Sydney Exhibition. The arrangements were conducted for them by a firm of agents, who have lately informed several of their clients that gold medals had been awarded them as prizes. The result was that all the hor "gold medals" won by everybody for all sorts of things. The right of several to claim such distinctions being at last disputed it turns out that the words were medals" by the original telegram were turned into "gold medals" by mistake before they reached London.

-Just now there is a movement among the booksellers and public on the other side to insist upon having all books of any literary pretension indexed in tuture. An independent work or book of reference is infinitely increased in utility and souvenience by having a ull index. Of course it is no part of the business of an full index. Of course it is no part of the business of an author to become an index maker even to his own works, aighough Freecott, Baccroft, and Shea in his his of Hamilton, which has a very full index, have done so, and the publishers, with the exception of Longman, Macmillan, Murray and a few others distlike the expense of having the work done by themselves. Macanilay so well recognized the influence of a good index maker that he made it incumbent on those who should represent him

that no Tory should assist in indexing his works. -A Tanner experiment was made with a number of horses in Paris in 1876. The following re-sults were obtained: I. It was proved beyond all doubt that a horse can held out for twenty-nive days without any solid nourishment, provided it is supplied with sufficient and good drinking water. 2. A horse can barely hold out for five days without water. 3. If a horse is well fed for ten days, but insufficiently provided with water during the same period, it will not outlive the eleventh day. One borse, from which water had been entirely withheld for three days, drank on the fourth day staty litres of water within three minutes. A horse which received no solid nourishment for twelve days was, nevertheless, in a condition on the twelfth day to draw a load of 270 kiles.

-Alice Oates, the actress and singer, is his season the star of a burlesque company. Her third husband is a Philadelphian named Watkins. On the or casion of their marriage, in Cincinnati, Walkins figured publicly in a ridiculous light. While the company was in Pittsburgh, a few days ago, their advance agent telegraphed back from Cincinnate that it would be good policy for Watkins not to accompany his wife to that city, because the people did not remember him kinds. The husband said that this was a scheme to separate him from his wife, and he went to the theatre to take her away. The manager called in policemen, and there was a great row behind the scenes. At length Mrs. chars an nounced her desire to be rel of Watkins he expressed a

corresponding wish, and they parted with near test -Outside "the Derby" no such national gathering—estimated at from two bundred and 600 thousand to five hundred thousand—was corresponded in England as at the great ranket match of England vs. Australia. Kennington Ovel, where it took place, is a large space about four times the size of Tompkins square. Around this space, at a hundred feet from its outer co-cumference, was a solid ring of beholders, dozens deep. The inner rows squatted, the next knelt, the next stood, while the outer fringes formed the highest tier by scaf-foldings run up imprompts. Then the old and picturesque houses surrounding the eval were ridged and esque houses surrounding the eval were ridged and fronted with spectators as was flome when Coriolanus marched in. The gate money was five shillings. The re-ceipts were enormous, and were divided between the teams. The Colonials were hadly beaten. Spotfarth, the if

best man, was provented playing by a wounded wrist. -The threatened eviction of twenty-one families, comprising the entire hamiet of Leckordin, Rosshire, is exciting great indignation in the United Kingdom. Dr. Macdonald writes to the London & cs. that the owner is Mr. Picie, a paper manufacturer of Aberdeen, who bought the estate from Mr. Davidson Lord Lieutenant of Ross, who has never evicted a tenant in his long lite. "No sooner," writes the ductor, "had Mr. Piris got possession than he began to consider the quickest way of turning the Creaters out of their hap, y homes. So be has given them notice to quit their haldings at Martinmas-tenements recisimed frot ands and held by themselves and their foreigthers to many generations. It is thely wheard to evict these families of thriving, soher, and industrious people, who are not a shilling in arceses of rent. I tear story—to make room for more grouse and deer, and ra-tend the area of the sporting grounds."

INDIFFERENCE,

O little does the city rook, Encompassed with its boar charm. The whistis of the blishe photes her At work upon his tallier's in-

O natile does the objecting feet.

He only thinks of two bright eyes, And works upon his lather's farm.